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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-64 (canceled)

65. (currently amended) A method for determining whether a substance inhibits or reduces an inflammatory process in which a macrophage is in a hyperactivated status due to a differentially expressed macrophage surface receptor, comprising: (a) applying said substance to a test system which generates a measurable read-out upon modulation of said macrophage surface receptor or macrophage surface receptor function, wherein said macrophage surface receptor is a FPRL-1 receptor comprising SEQ ID NO:2-or a variant, mutant or fragment thereof having the same function; and (b) comparing the level of the read-out of the test system to a control level, wherein a difference in levels indicates the substance is an inhibitor or an activator of said macrophage surface receptor; and wherein the inhibitor of the macrophage surface receptor which is expressed on a higher level in said hyperactived macrophage or the activator of the macrophage surface receptor which is expressed on a lower level in said hyperactived macrophage indicates the substance inhibits or reduces said hyperactivated status of said macrophage.

66. (canceled)

67. (canceled)

- 68. (previously amended) The method according to claim 65 in which the test system is a cellular system.
- 69. (previously amended) The method according to claim 68 wherein the cellular system comprises a MonoMac6 cell or a THP-1 cell, and wherein said cell is stimulated with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate and with a substance selected from the group consisting of LPS and smoke.

Claims 70-71 (canceled)

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72. (currently amended) The method according to claim 65 in which said receptor is <u>the</u> FPRL-1 receptor <u>having the sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO:2(SEQ ID NO:2)</u>.

Claim 73 (canceled)

74. (new) The method according to claim 65 or claim 68 or claim 69 in which said inflammatory process is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).